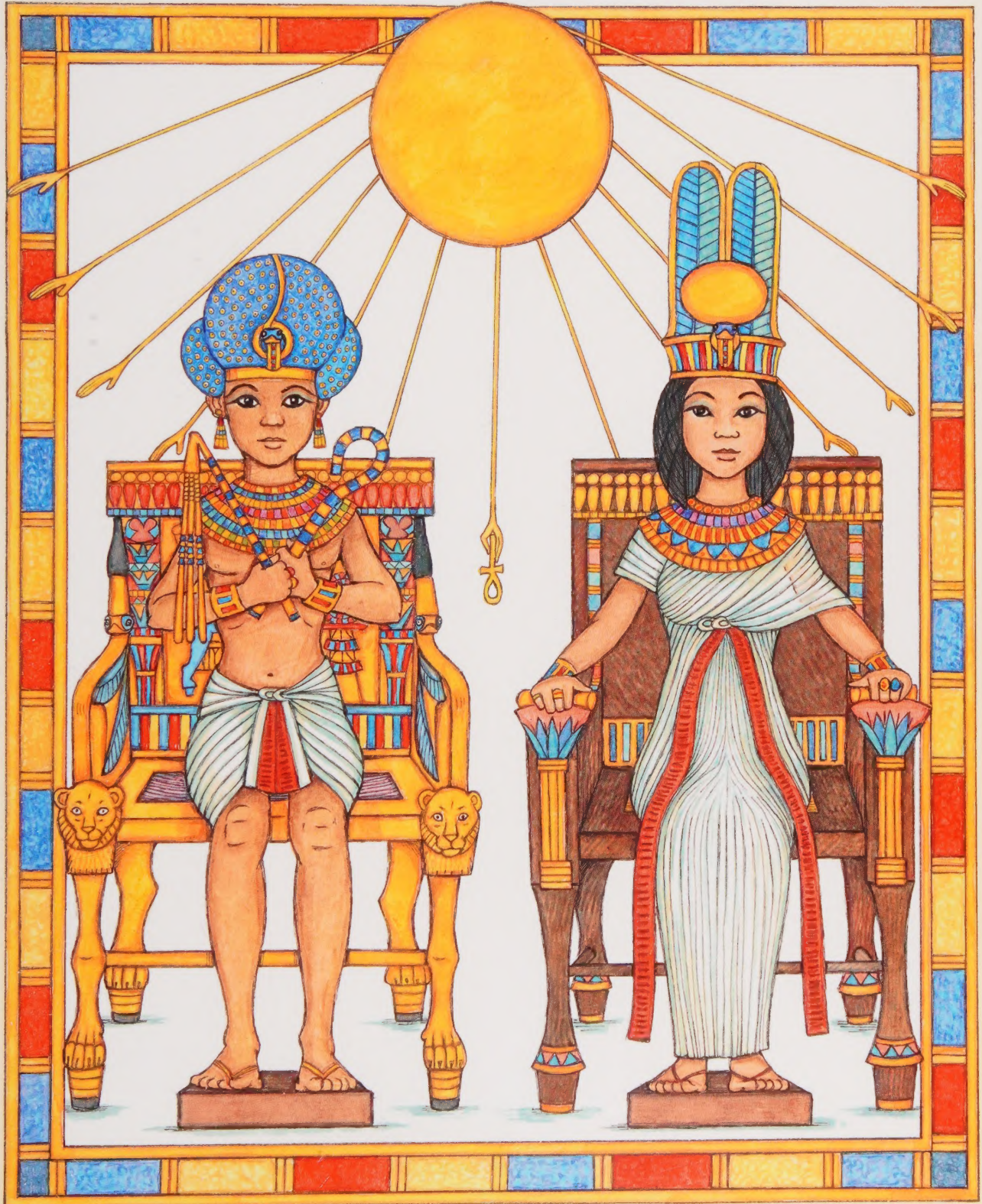
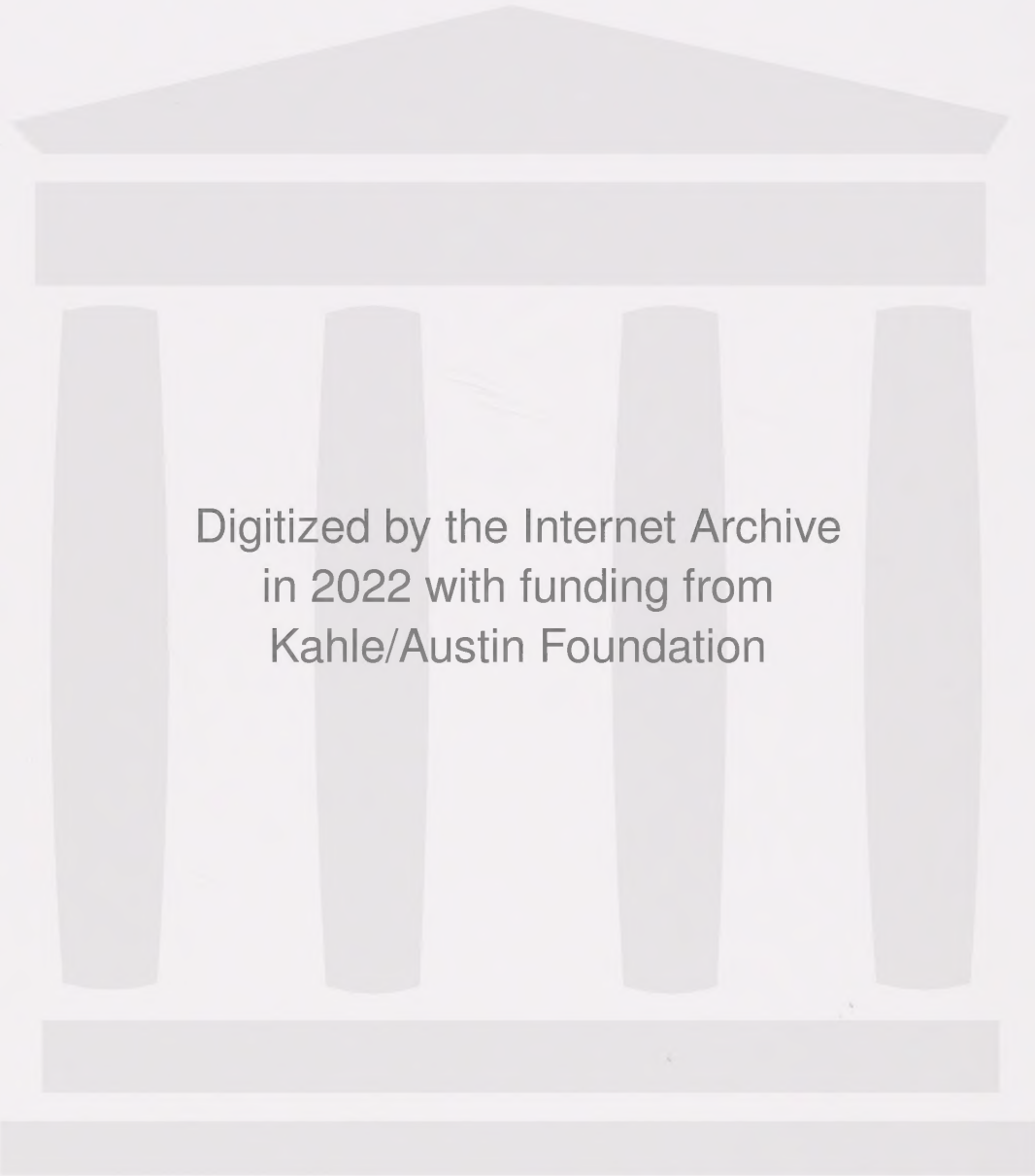


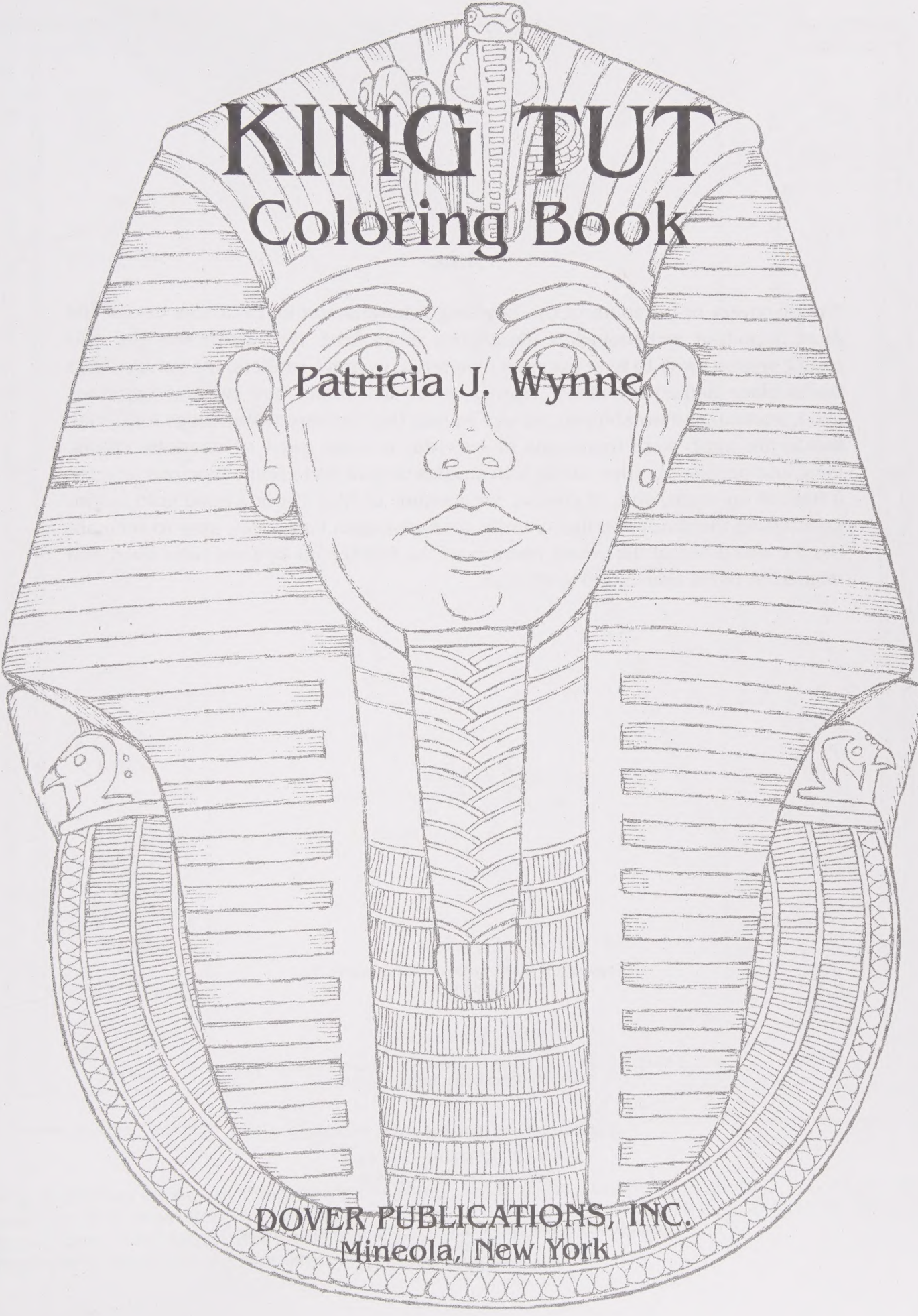
KING TUT

COLORING BOOK





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KING TUT

Coloring Book

Patricia J. Wynne

DOVER PUBLICATIONS, INC.
Mineola, New York

Note

The discovery of the tomb of the boy-king Tutankhamun in 1922 was one of the most important archaeological discoveries of all time. Because it was the only royal Egyptian tomb to have escaped plundering by grave robbers, the young king's burial place helped scientists learn a great deal about how ancient Egyptians lived, worked, and worshipped, as well as how they prepared dead kings for burial. Inside the tomb were thousands of everyday articles, such as chariots, chairs, fans, and perfume bottles, along with statues of gold and ebony, precious jewelry, a fleet of toy ships, and, of course, the mummy of King Tut in a solid gold coffin. By studying the tomb and its contents, archaeologists have been able to recreate the life and times of the young pharaoh of the Eighteenth Dynasty, who lived and reigned in Egypt over 3,000 years ago.

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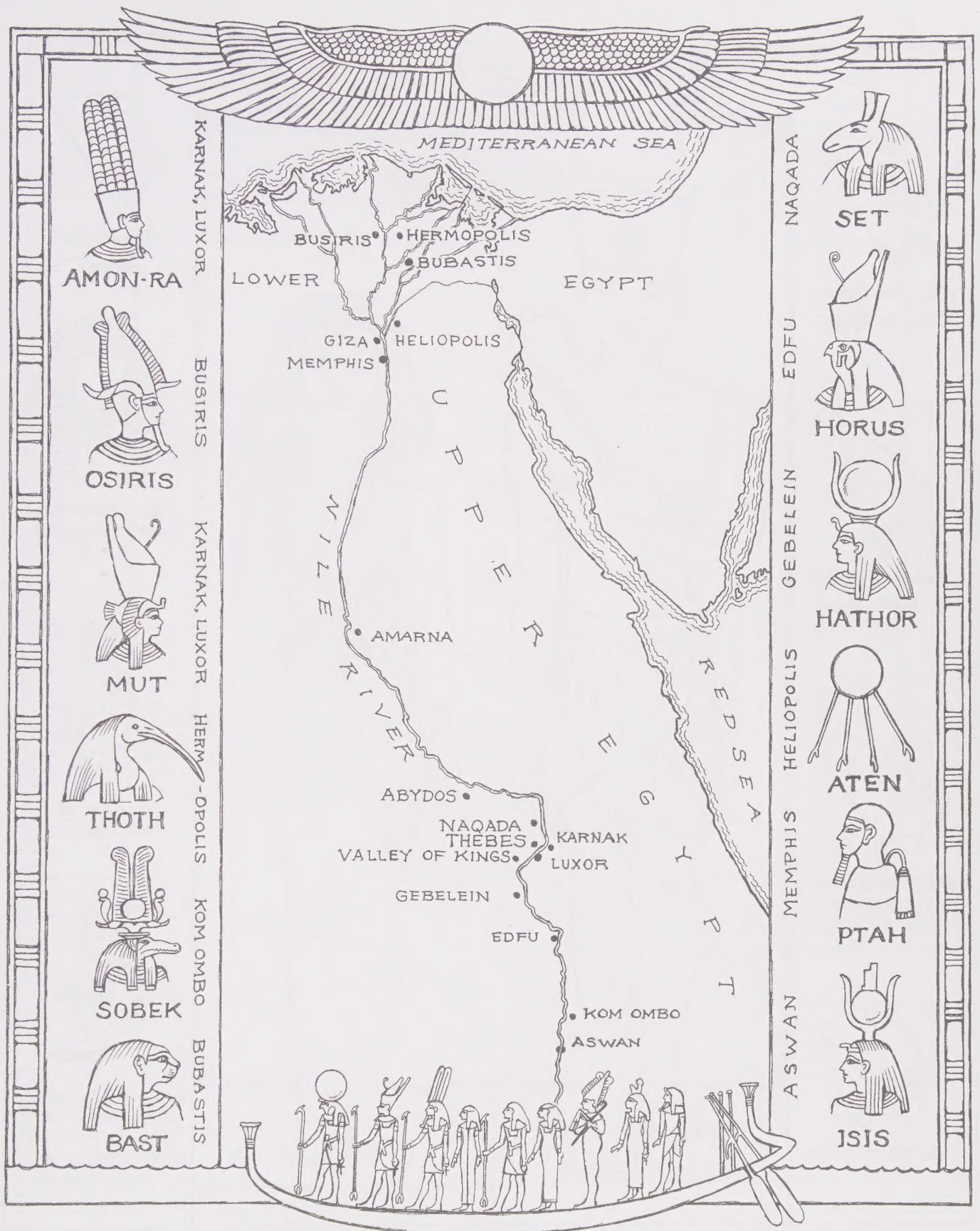
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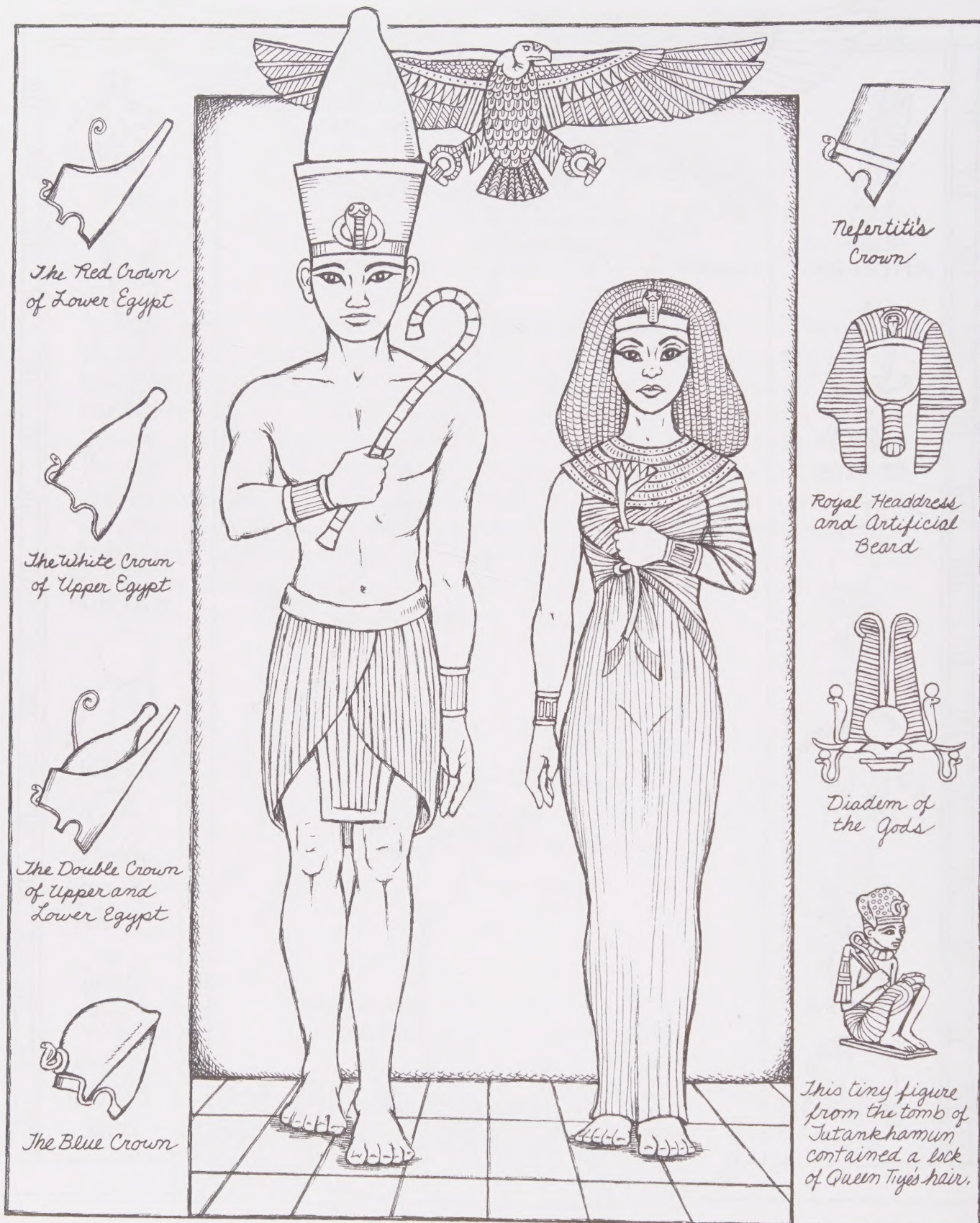
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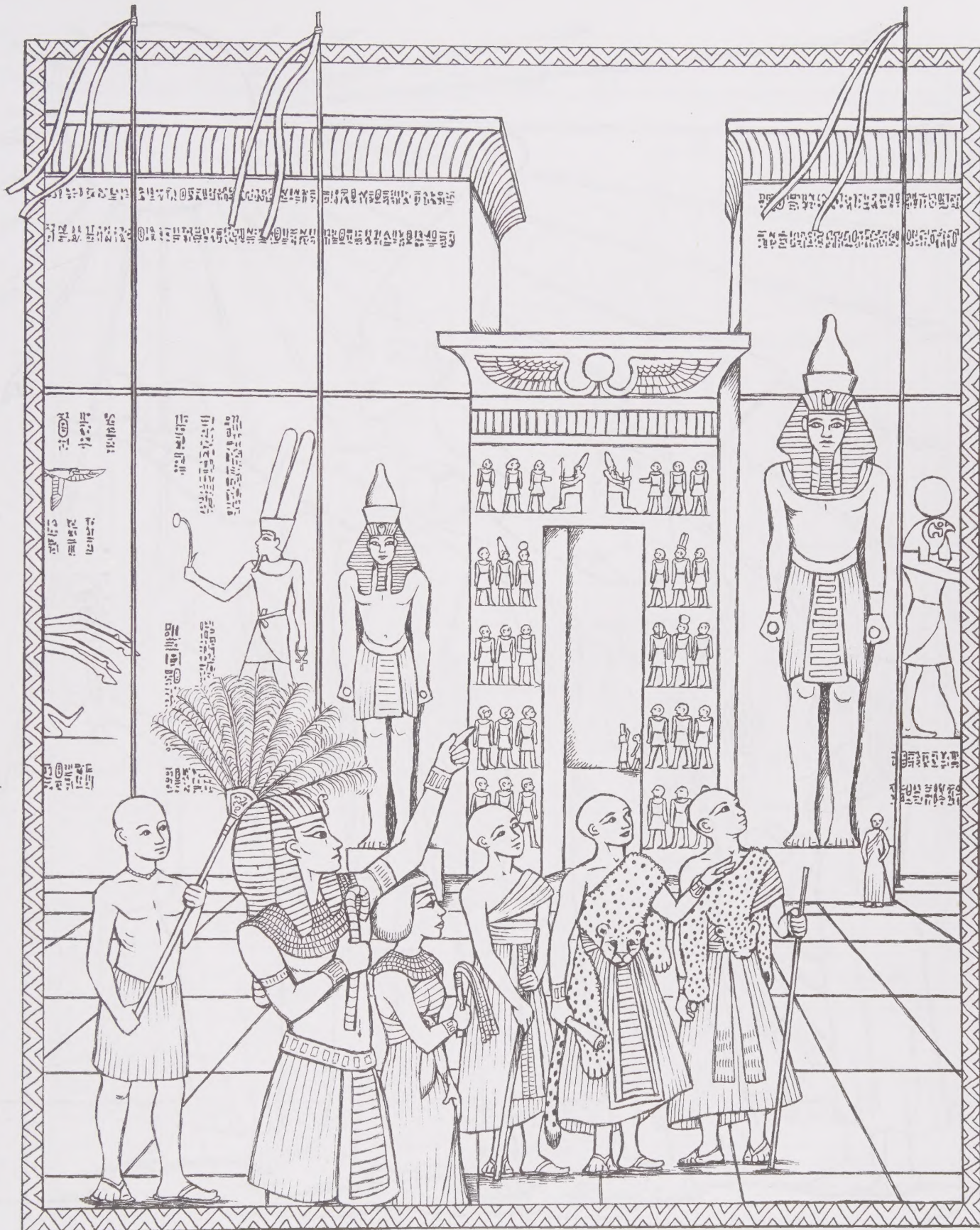
Map of Ancient Egypt. Tutankhamun, the boy-king, was born over three thousand years ago in ancient Egypt. Back then, Egypt was called Khemet, the Black Land, named for the rich dark soil along the

Nile River. Khemet was divided into Upper and Lower Egypt, and included a total of forty-two provinces or "nomes."



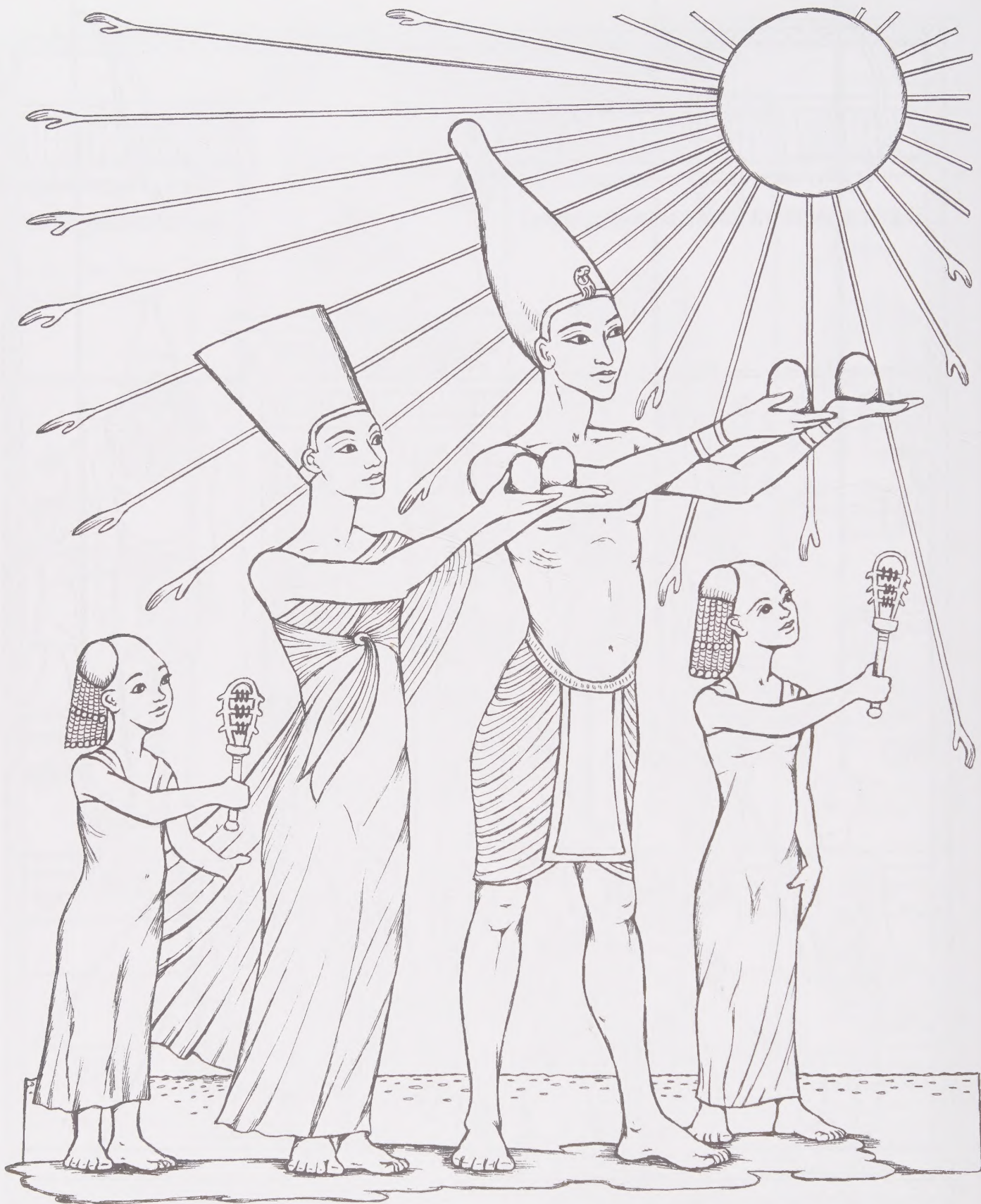
Tutankhamun's grandparents. Tutankhamun's grandfather was Amenhotep III, the ninth king, or pharaoh, of the Eighteenth Dynasty (eighteenth royal family). In the capital of Thebes, the pharaoh built a

luxurious palace. Queen Tiye was Tutankhamun's grandmother. He must have loved her very much, for a lock of her hair was found inside a tiny gold figure of Tutankhamun in the young king's tomb.



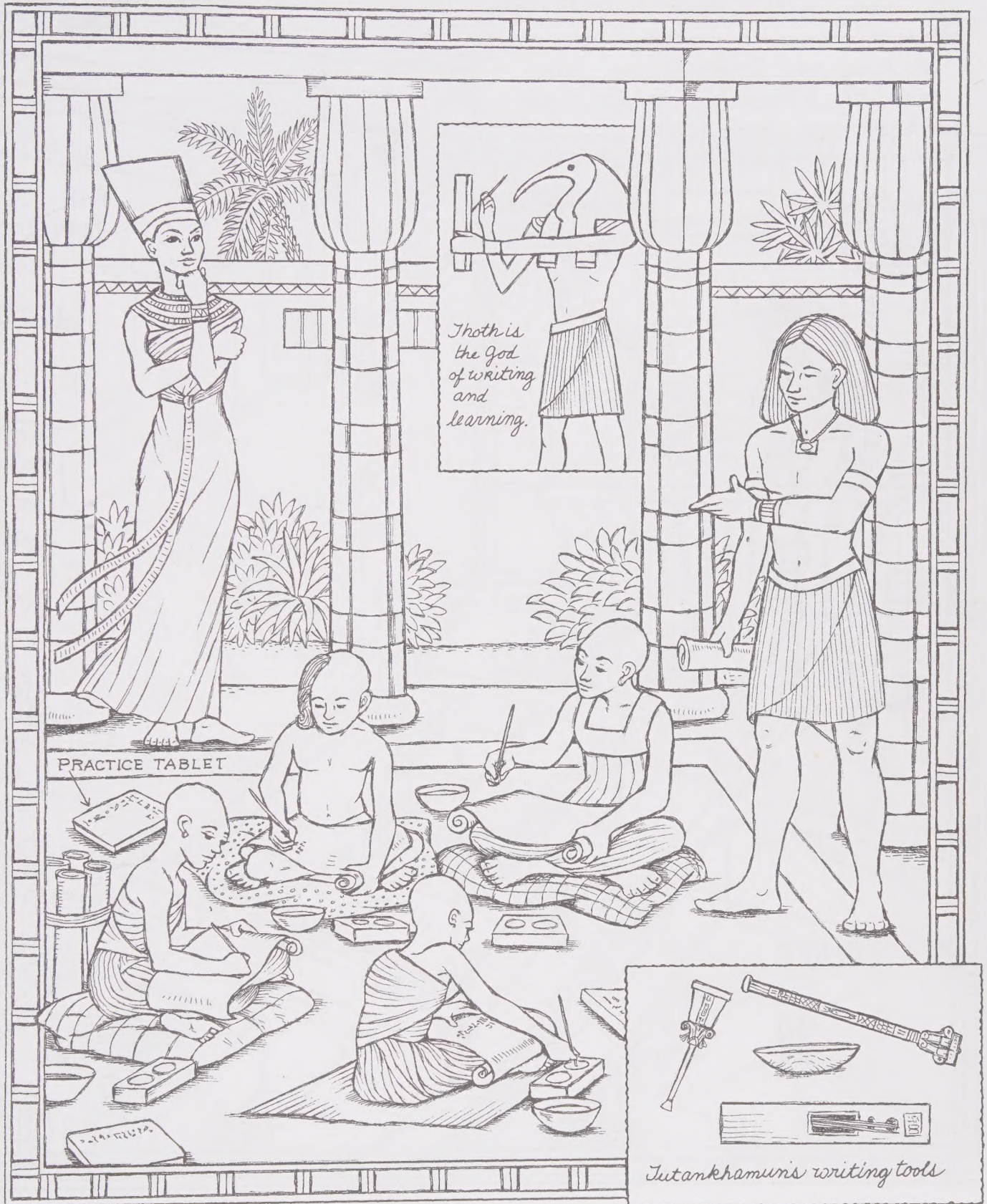
Karnak and the god Amun with priests. Directly across the river from Thebes is Karnak, a huge 250-acre temple complex dedicated to the god Amun. The temple was a special project of Amenhotep III.

Columns, statues, and chapels were built under the pharaoh's watchful eye. Priests of Amun accompany the king and queen as they tour the work.



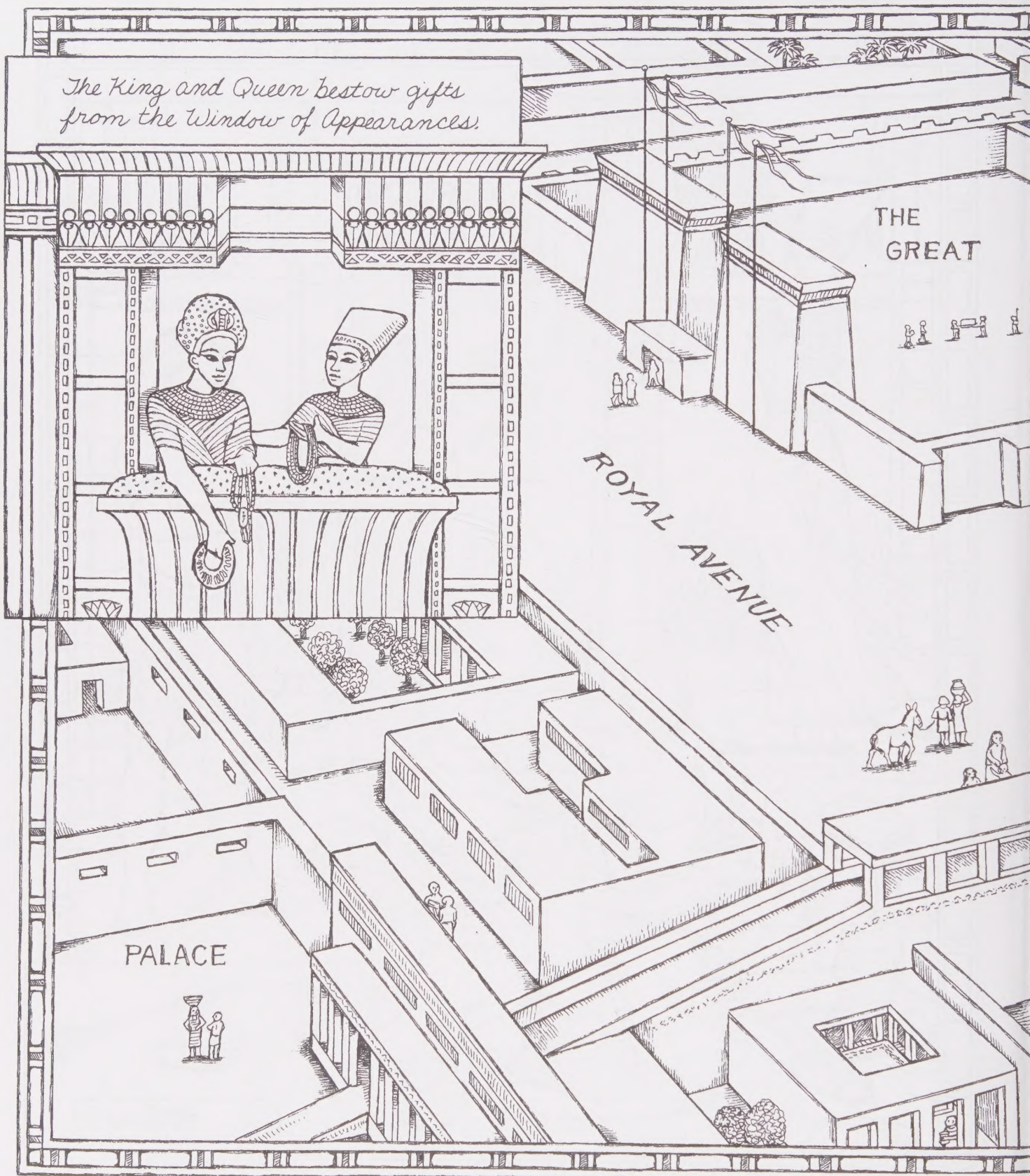
Akhenaten and Nefertiti worshipping Aten. Akhenaten, the son of Amenhotep III, was Tutankhamun's father. At sixteen Akhenaten married Nefertiti, and soon they were crowned king and queen

of Egypt. They declared Aten, the sun-god, the only god of Egypt. The sun disk of Aten reaches out with little hands on its beams to Akhenaten, Nefertiti, and their two oldest daughters, Meketaten and Merytaten.



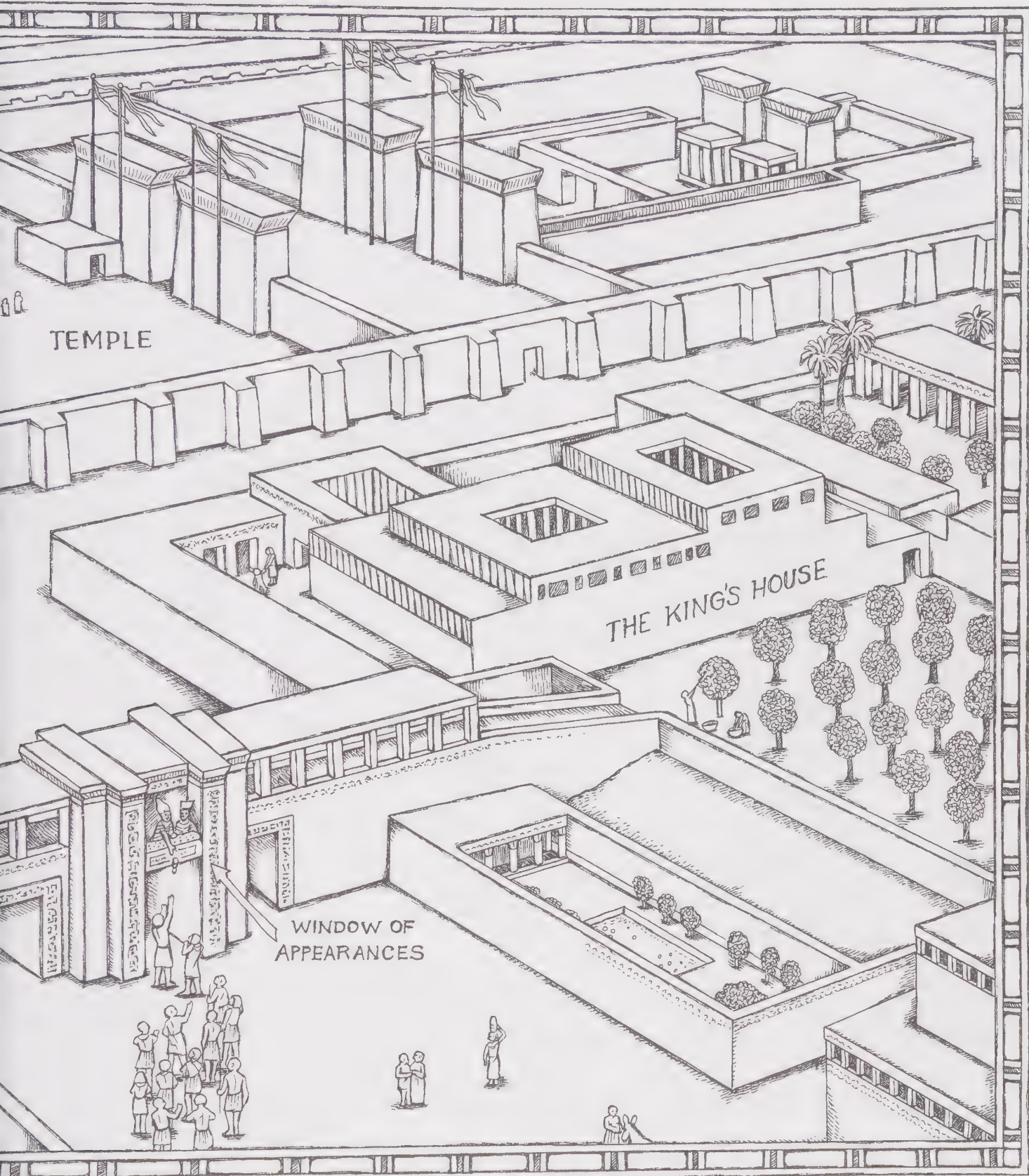
Nefertiti looks in on children's lessons. The pharaoh's children were taught to read and write by a royal scribe. The students practiced drawing hiero-

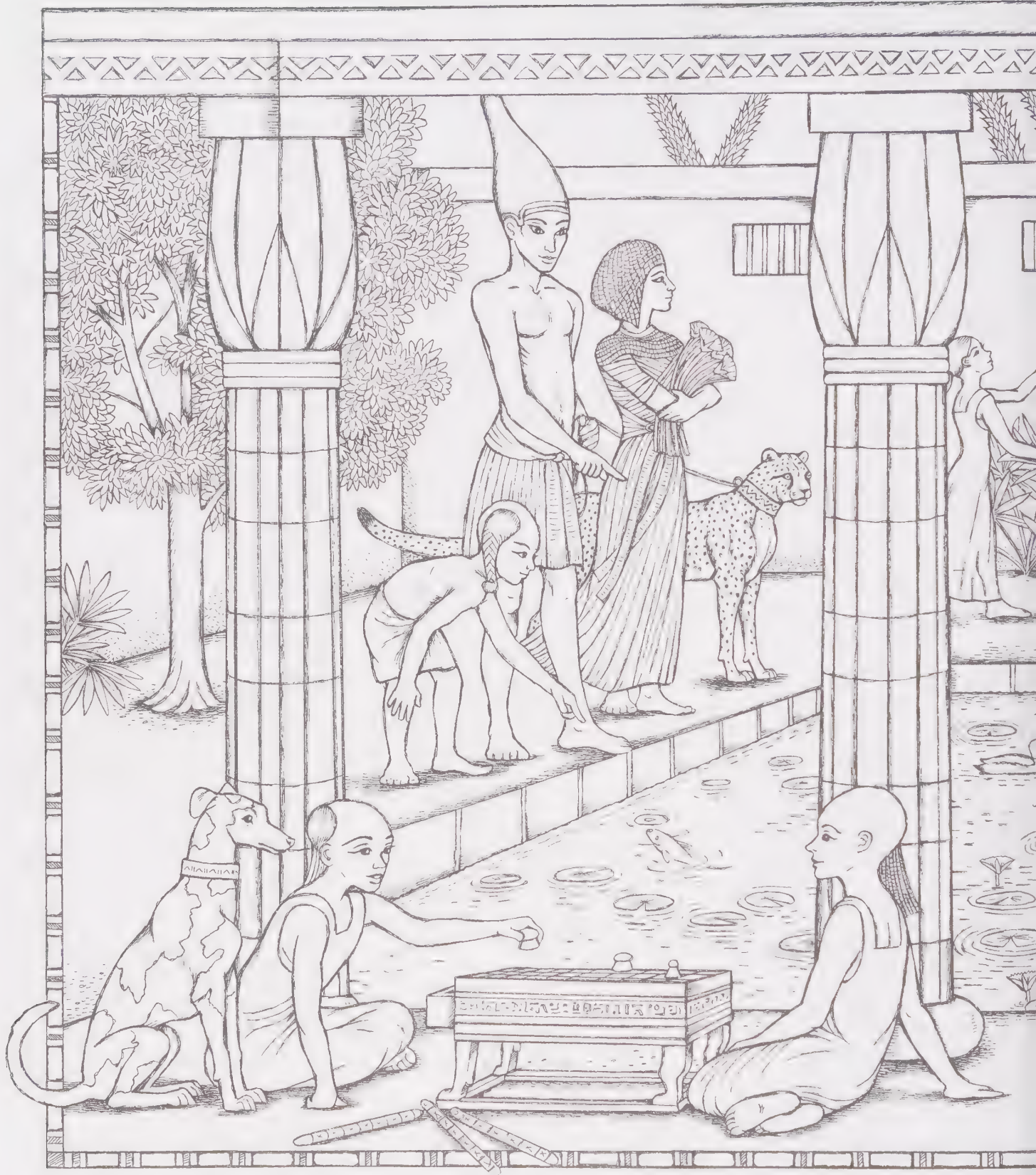
glyphs on papyrus paper. Tutankhamun's writing tools have survived over 3,000 years.



Reconstruction of Amarna. Akhenaten and Nefertiti moved the capital of Khemet from Thebes to a new city named City of the Solar Disk. Today

this ancient city is called Amarna. At the Window of Appearances, the king and queen greeted their subjects and gave out gifts of recognition.

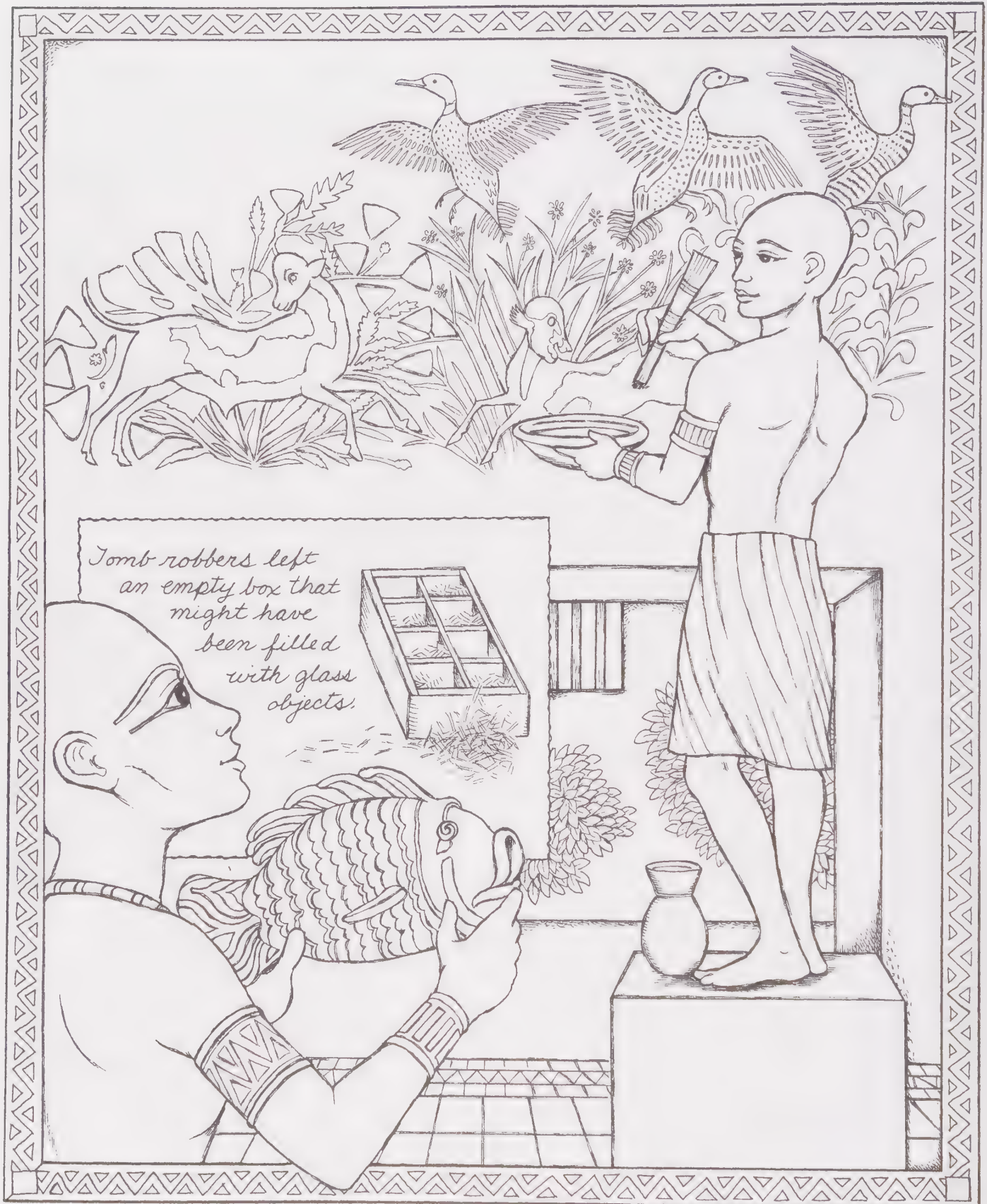




Children at play in the garden. Tutankhamun's father and aunt, Baketaten, visit the garden where the children play games and enjoy the company of pet monkeys, dogs, and cats. Children also played

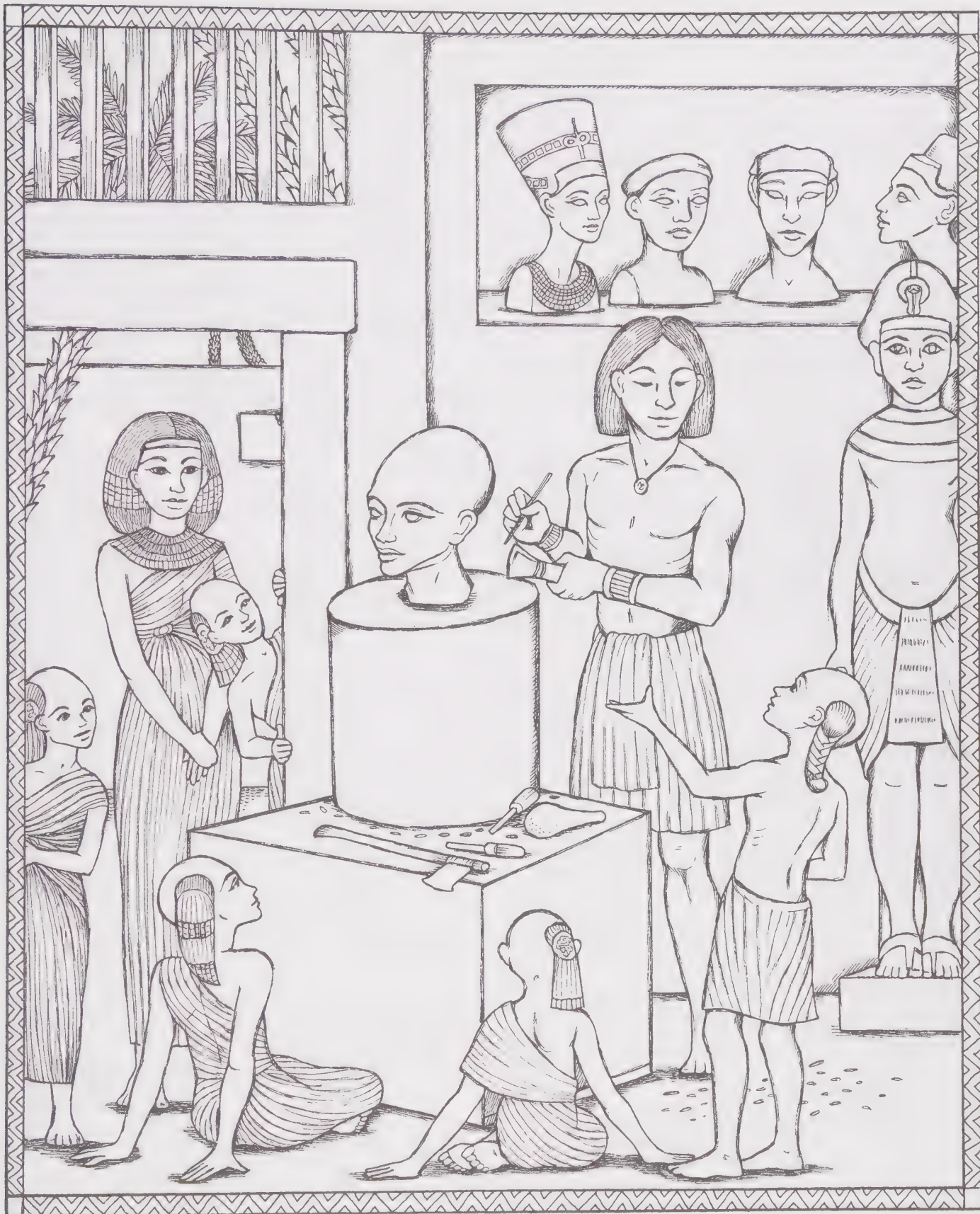
with dolls, tops, balls, and board games with chess-like pieces and throwing sticks. Two of Tut's sisters are shown playing a board game





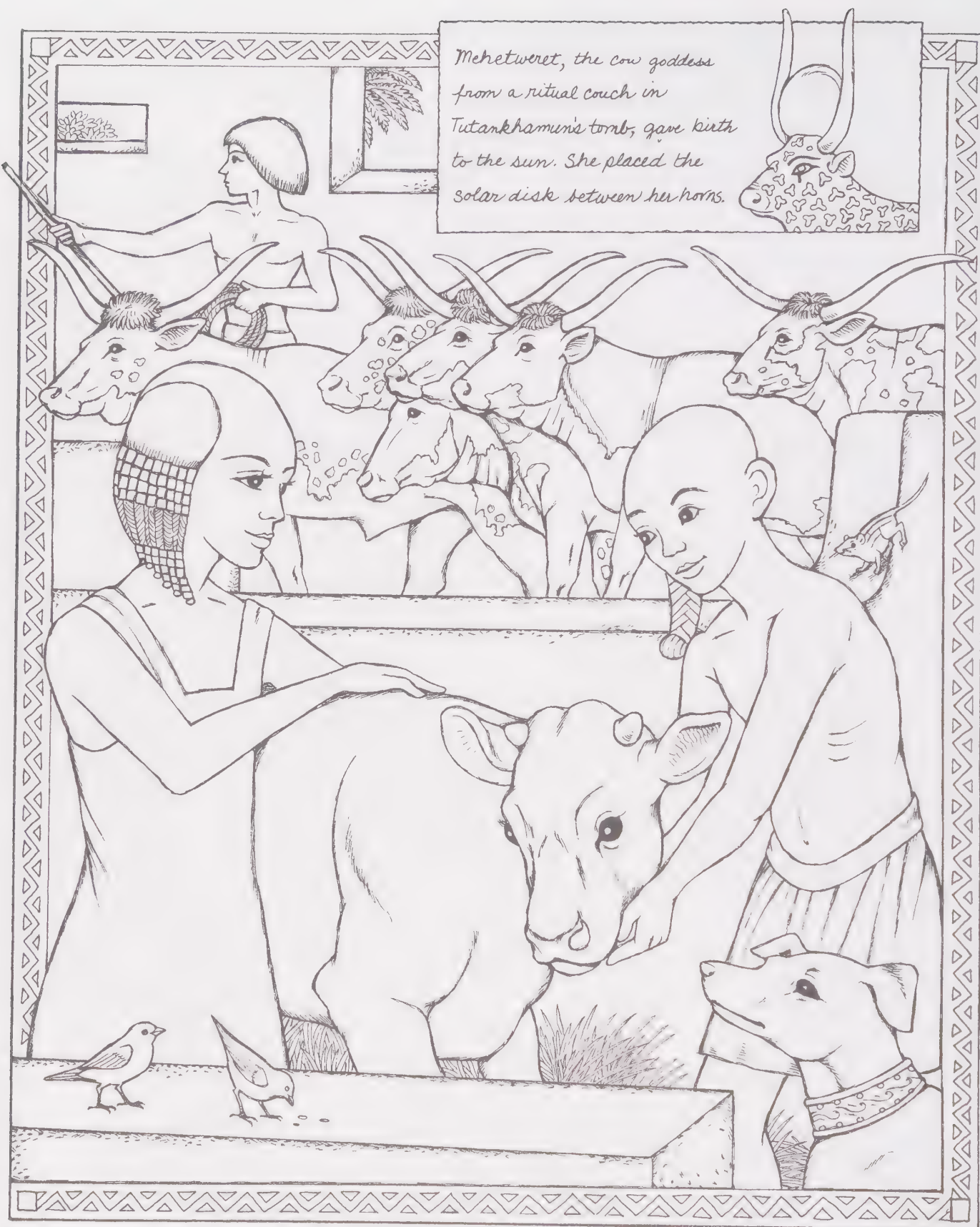
Tutankhamun watches a painter. Painters decorated Akhenaten's new palace with images of marsh plants, birds, and fishes. Egyptian glass, like the fish

vase shown here, was colorful and very valuable. The work of the painter Tutankhamun is watching survivors on a broken piece of pavement from Amarna.



Tutankhamun visits a sculptor's studio. A man named Tuthmose was the "chief craftsman, sculptor, and favorite of the king." Tuthmose made many busts

of the royal family, including a famous painted head of Queen Nefertiti. Tuthmose may have also created some of the treasures found in Tutankhamun's tomb.

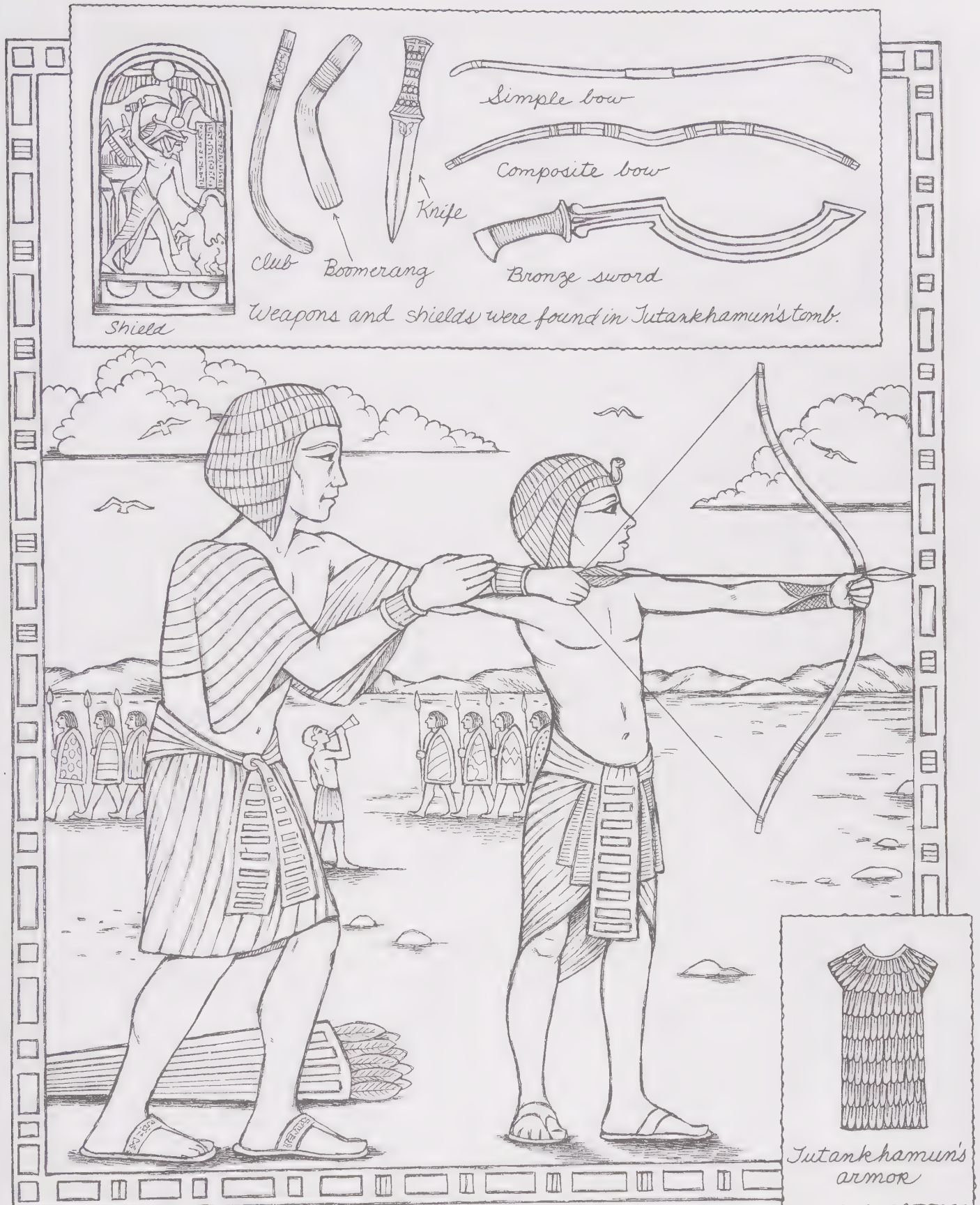


Mehetweret, the cow goddess from a ritual couch in Tutankhamun's tomb, gave birth to the sun. She placed the solar disk between her horns.



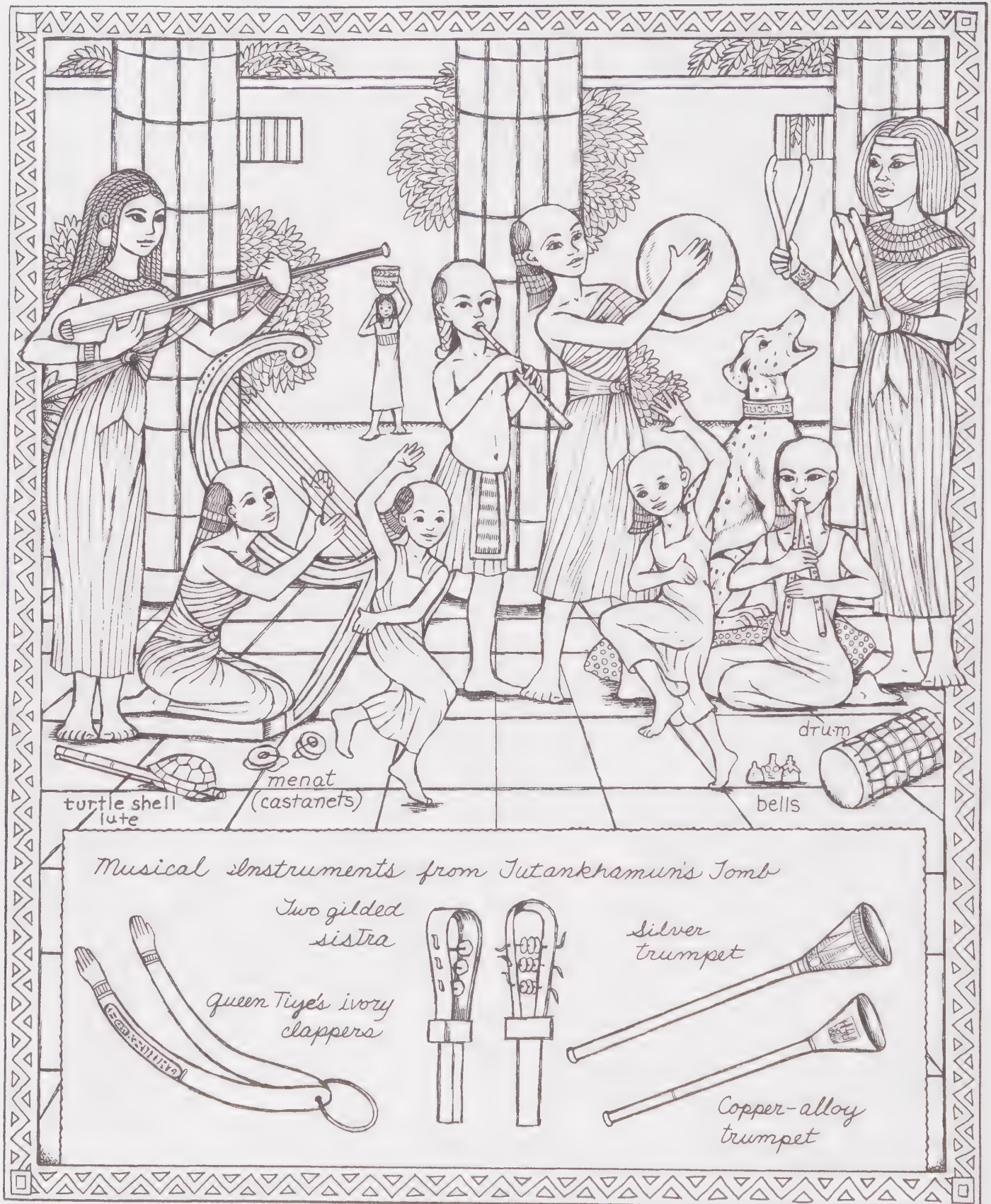
The royal children explore the cattle stable. The cattle of Khemet were very colorful. Spotted with red, brown, black, and gray, these long-horned animals had been herded by nomads in the Sahara

desert for thousands of years. The people kept the cattle in stables where they milked them and helped the cows to give birth.



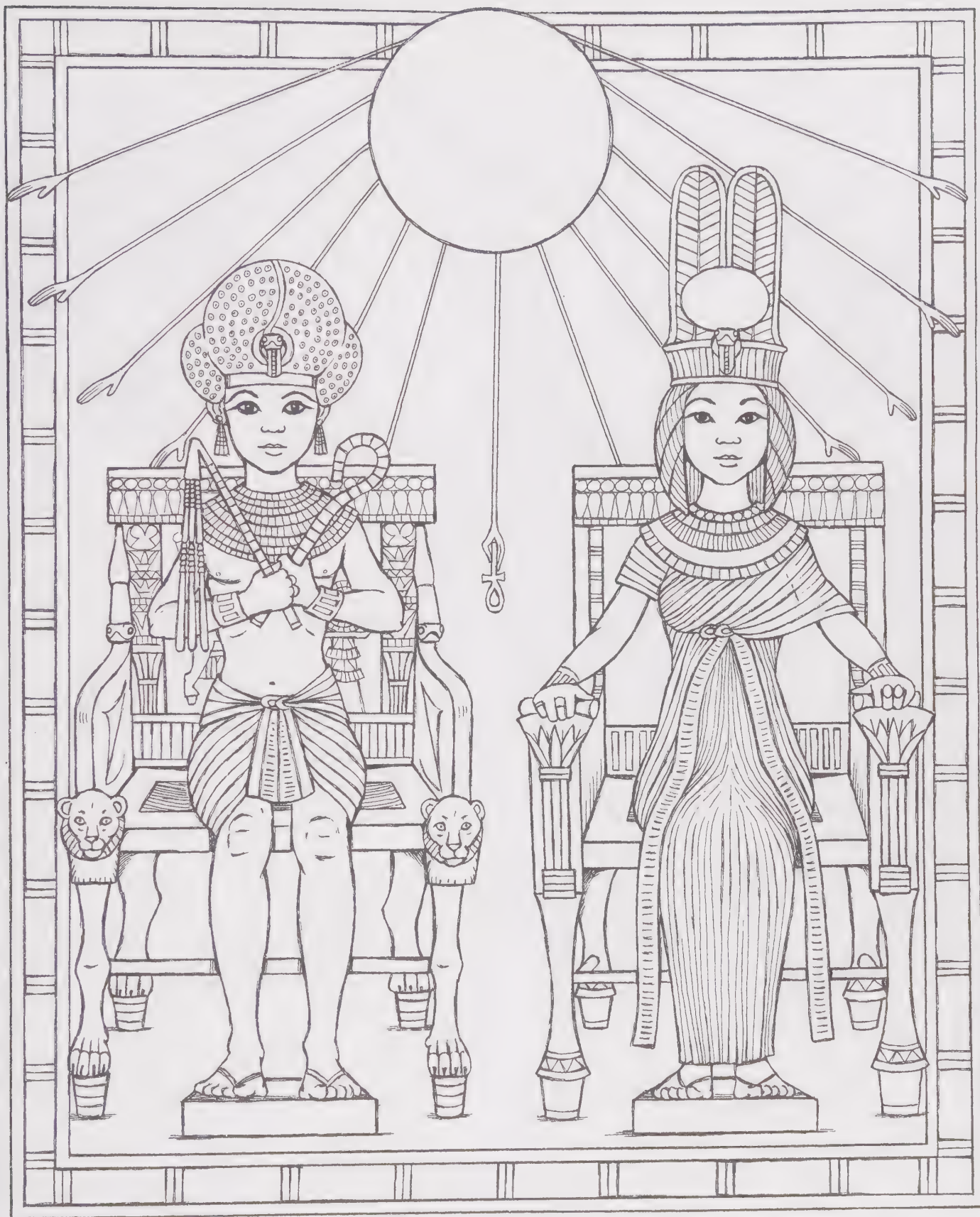
Tutankhamun's military training. Both Tutankhamun and his older brother probably received military training in the desert near the city of Memphis. They were taught to use weapons like the

axe, boomerang, dagger, crooked *khepesh* sword, fighting stick and bow. The weapons of Tutankhamun were found in his tomb, including a small, child-sized *khepesh* sword.



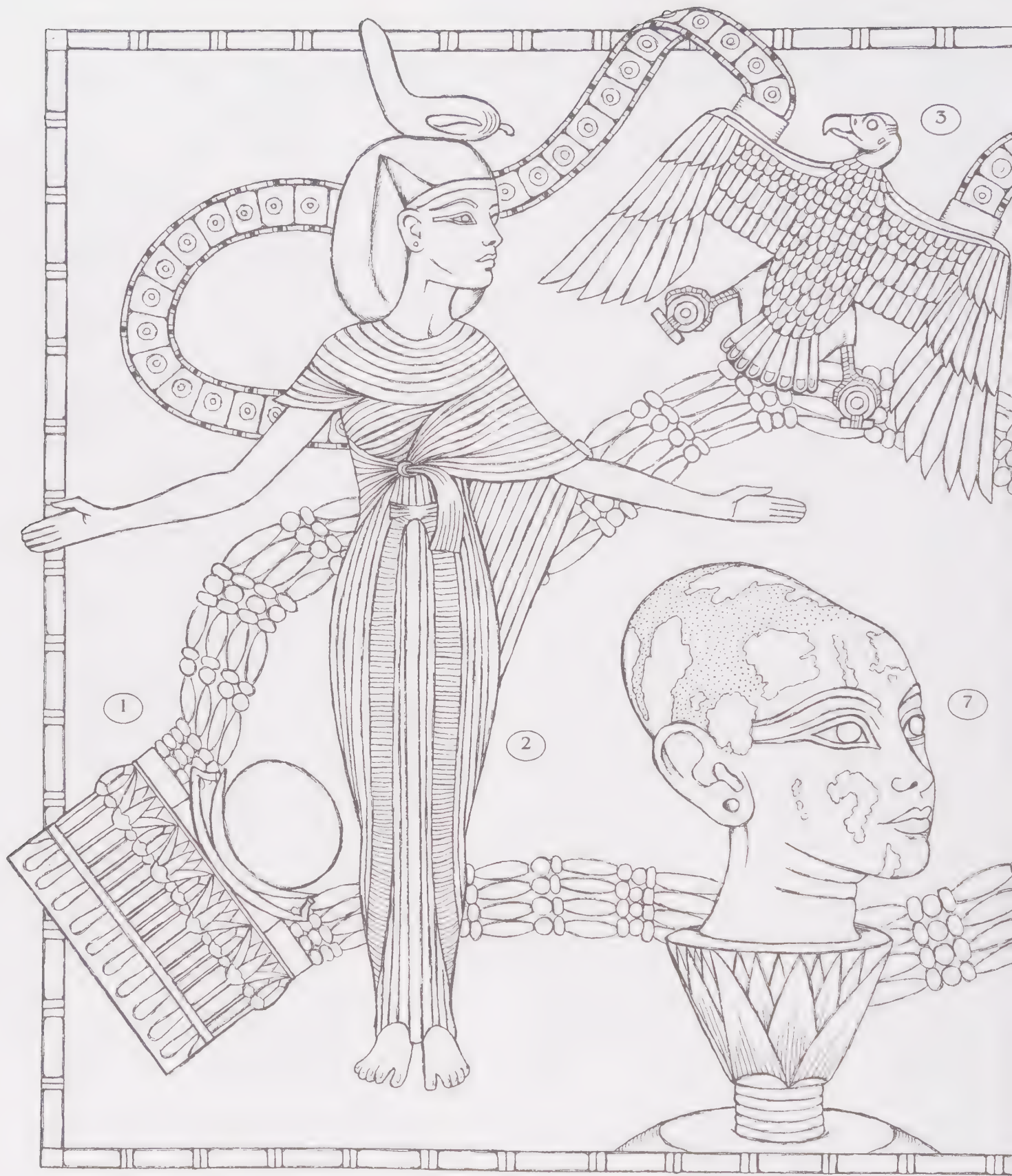
Music and dance. With their grandmother, Queen Tiye, the royal children play a variety of musical instruments, including a harp, lute, flute, double oboe, drum, and clappers. Clappers, trumpets, and

sistrum-rattles are among the instruments found in Tutankhamun's tomb. In 1939, a musician played King Tut's silver trumpet over the radio. Unfortunately, it shattered.



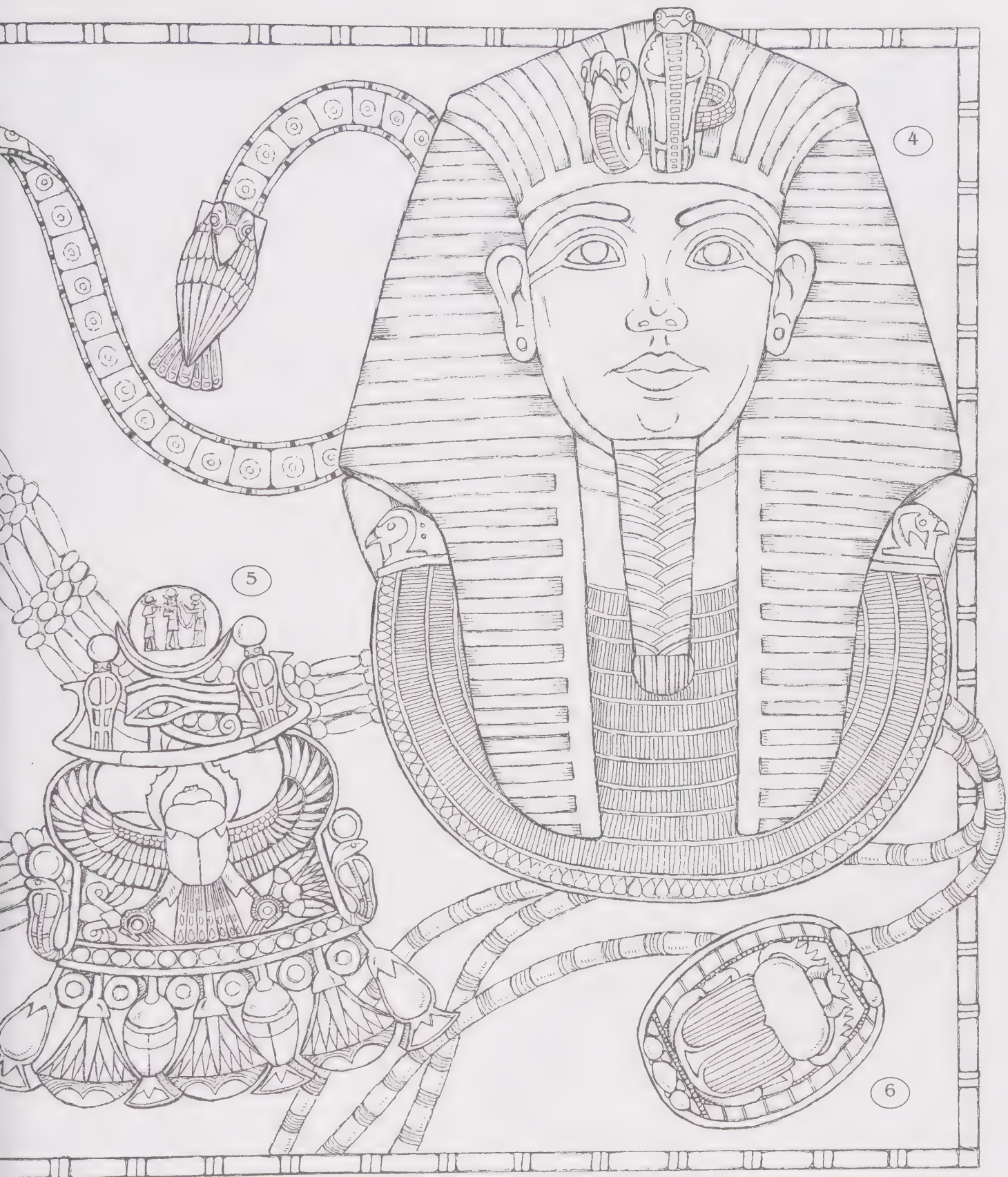
The crowning of Tutankhamun. At the age of eight, Tutankhamun was married to Nefertiti's third daughter, Ankhesenamun, and they were crowned king

and queen of Upper and Lower Egypt. The young king's golden lion-headed throne was among the treasures found in his tomb.



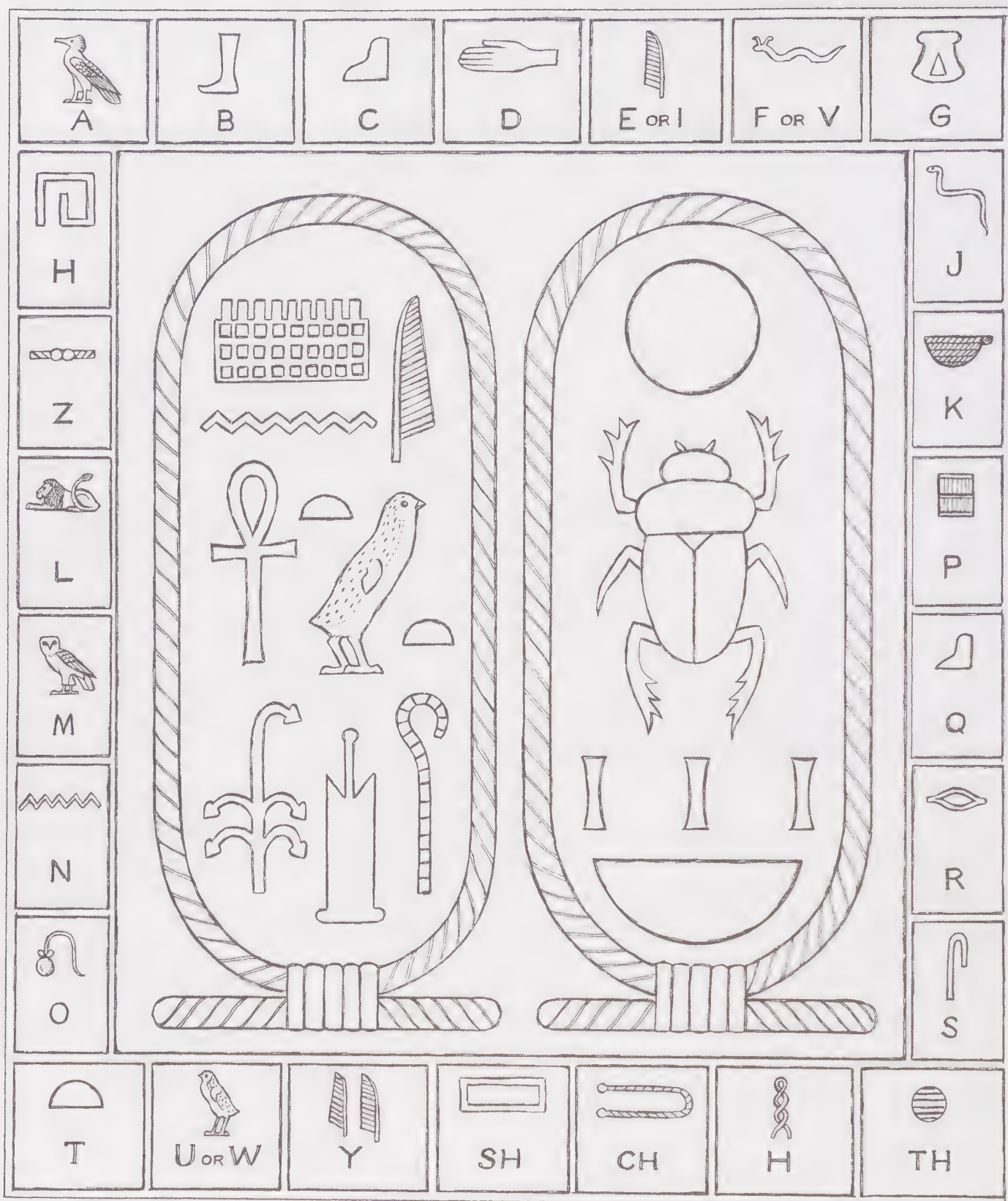
Treasures of King Tutankhamun. This illustration shows a selection of the treasures found in King Tut's tomb. Clockwise from left are (1) gold moon bark

necklace (2) the goddess Selket, with her scorpion symbol on her head (3) solid gold vulture necklace (4) solid gold mask of Tutankhamun placed over the head



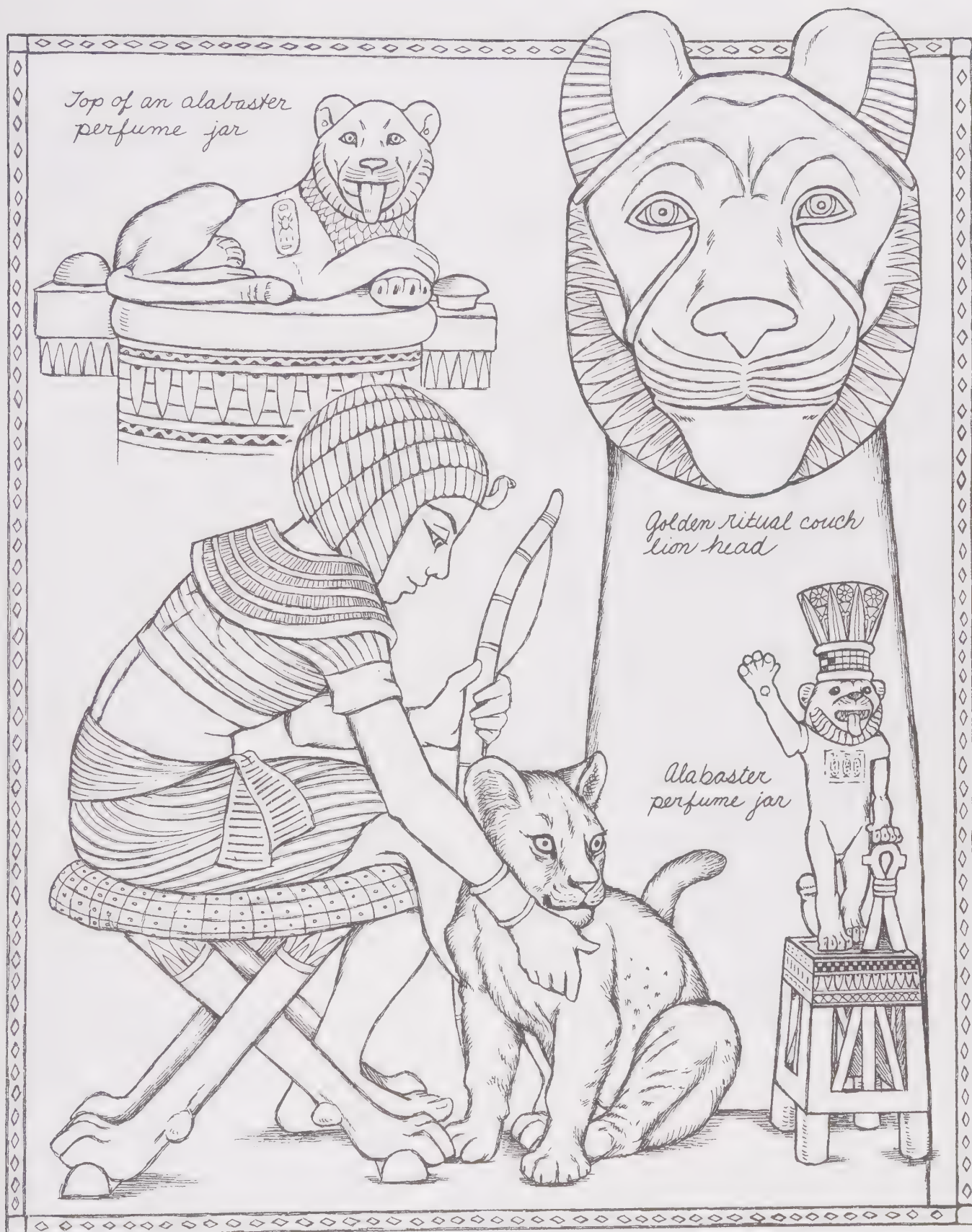
of the mummy (5) gold and enamel chest ornament with sun and moon images (6) lapis lazuli scarab

bracelet (7) painted wood sculpture of the sun god with Tutankhamun's face emerging from a lotus.



Hieroglyphs and the king's names. Kings often had more than one name. Here are two of Tutankhamun's five names, written in hieroglyphics, a kind of picture writing. The frame surrounding the name, known as a cartouche, indicates that it is a

king's name. In the cartouche on the left are symbols that spell out TUT. Can you find them? Using these hieroglyphic symbols you can also write your own name in a cartouche.



Tutankhamun's lions. In ancient Egypt, lions were an important symbol of kingship—a sign of strength and fierceness in battle. Lions decorated many of King Tut's possessions, such as an alabaster per-

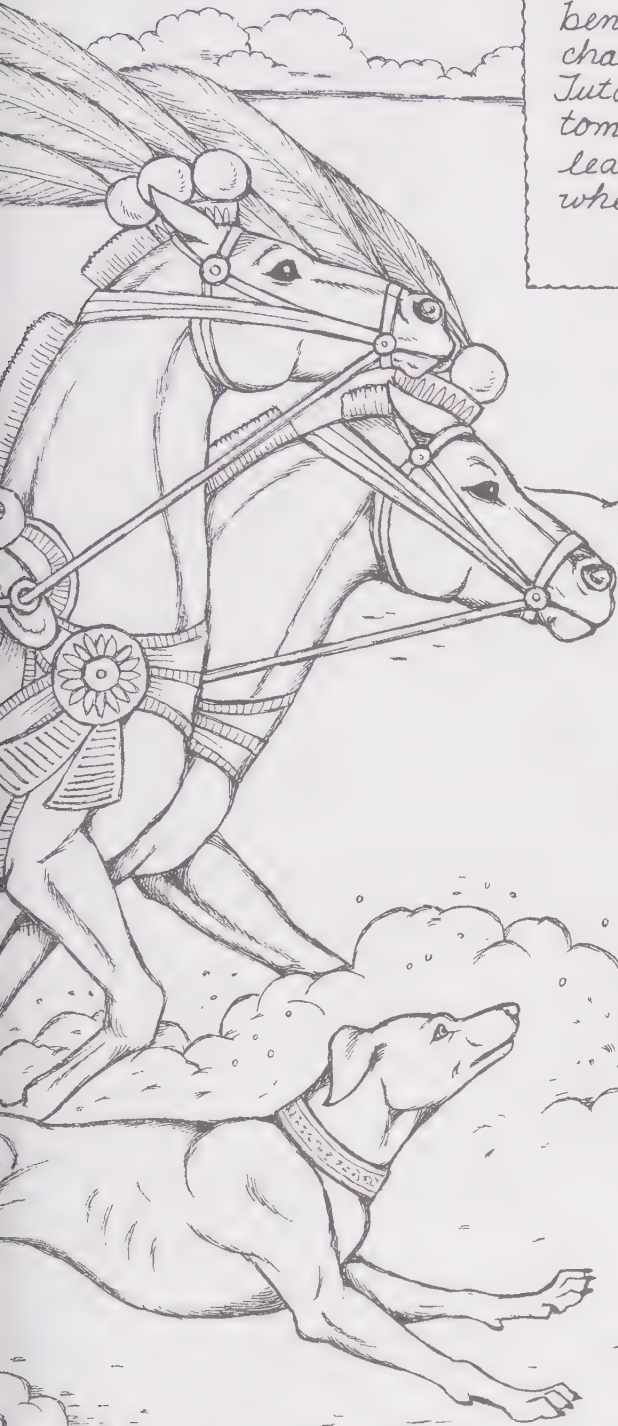
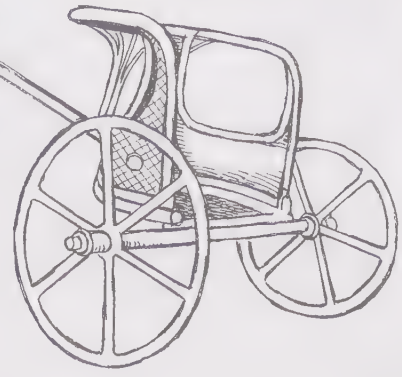
fume jar, and a golden ritual couch. Here the young king strokes his pet lioness cub before they go out to hunt in the marshes.

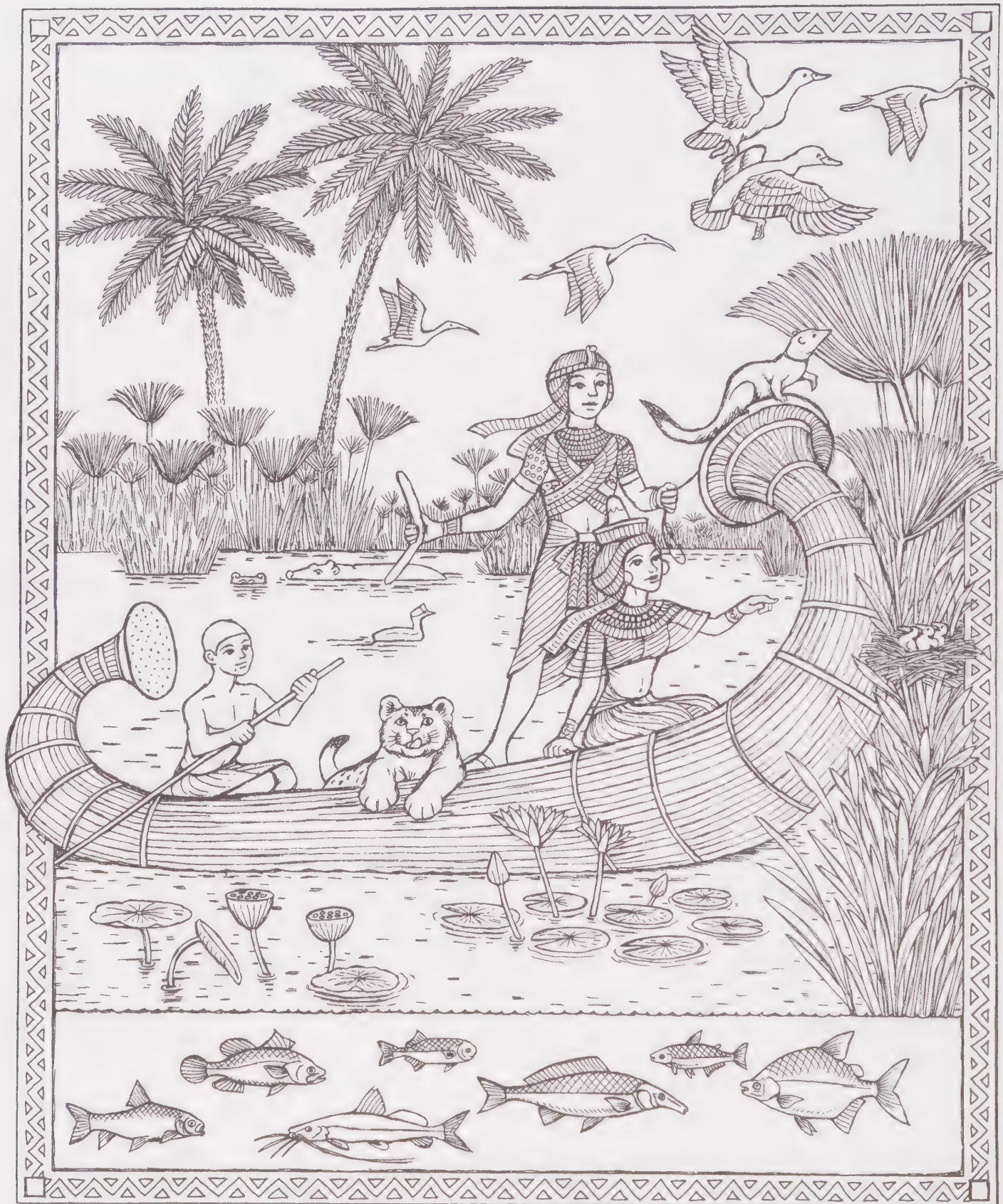


Tutankhamun hunting in his chariot. Like his grandfather, Amenhotep III, Tutankhamun loved to drive his chariot. A fan found in the young king's tomb tells the story of Tut hunting ostrich in the

desert. It shows the boy-king with his bow drawn, his chariot horses in full stride, and his hound racing beside them.

*This golden
bent-wood
chariot from
Tutankhamun's
tomb has
leather-rimmed
wheels.*





Teenage Tutankhamun hunts in the marshes. Hunting crocodiles, hippopotamuses, and birds in the vast marshes of the delta was a popular entertainment in ancient Egypt. A reed boat carried not

only the hunter and his bow, or throwing stick, but often his entire family. Tutankhamun and Ankhesenamun are spending a day in the marshes with the lion cub.

In this broken limestone statue of Tutankhamun, the god Amun's fingertips crown the new king.



Amun vs. Aten. After the royal coronation, King Tut and his queen decided to move back to the palace of Amenhotep III in Thebes, and restore the power of the old gods, such as Amun. Craftsmen were sent

all over Khemet to change the royal cartouches wherever they appeared. Tutankhamun shows his youngest sister a changed hieroglyph.



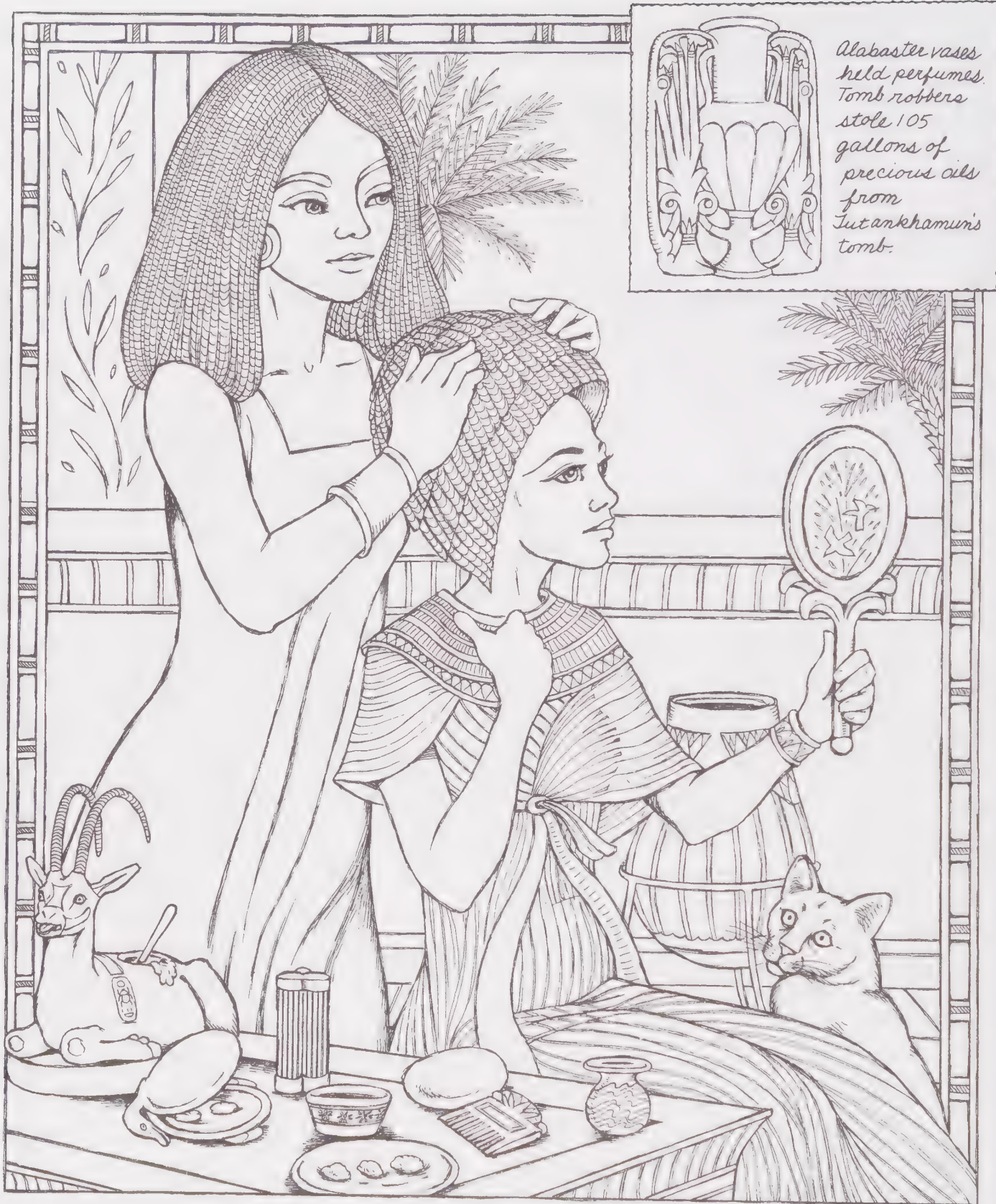
Royal party in boats on the Nile. After returning to Thebes, Tutankhamun began reconstruction at the vast temple complex of Karnak and recorded the restoration of the traditional gods on a public mon-

ument. Tutankhamun inspects Karnak from the royal barge. Ankhesenamun listens as her grandfather, Aye, explains the progress of the work.



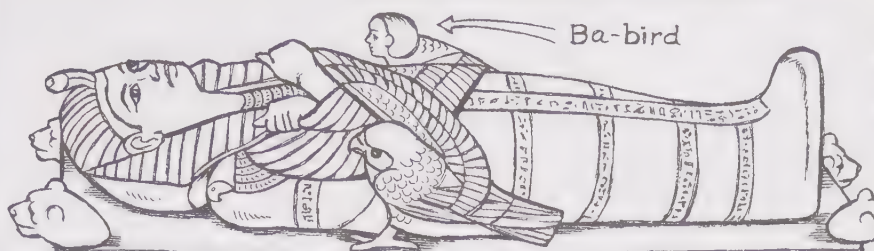
The Royal Couple. Tutankhamun and his queen are dressed in the rich fashions of the Eighteenth Dynasty. Both wear broad collars of gold and jewels. Above her crown the queen wears a perfume cone

that releases a sweet fragrance as it gradually melts. She has dipped her fingers in a glass of fragrance and is touching perfume to her husband's collar.



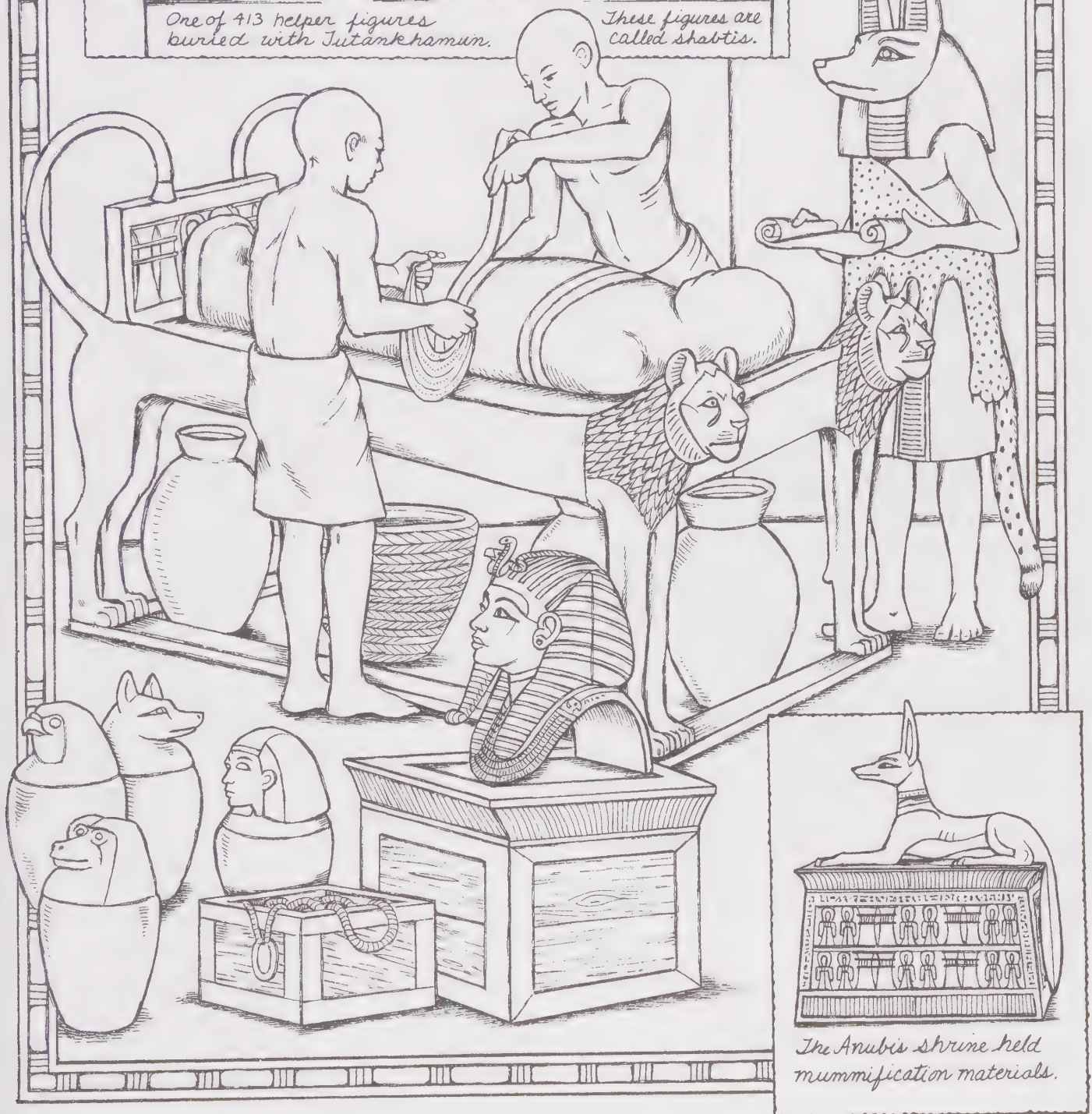
Ankhesenamun in her chambers. Both men and women wore cosmetics, wigs, and jewelry in Khemet. On the queen's cosmetic storage chest are an alabaster perfume holder in the shape of an ibex (a wild goat), a wooden tube for holding kohl, a dark

eye makeup which helped deflect the sun's glare, and an ivory duck-shaped cosmetics box with a sliding lid. All were found in Tutankhamun's tomb. A servant helps fit a wig over Ankhesenamun's shaved head before the final step of putting on her jewelry.



One of 413 helper figures buried with Tutankhamun.

These figures are called shabtis.



Tutankhamun's body being mummified. Tutankhamun was barely twenty years old when he died. After his death, the king's body was washed and purified, and his internal organs placed in four spe-

cial containers called canopic jars. The body was then dried in natron salts, softened with ointments, honey and milk, and sealed with resin. After being wrapped in linen, the king was ready for his coffins.



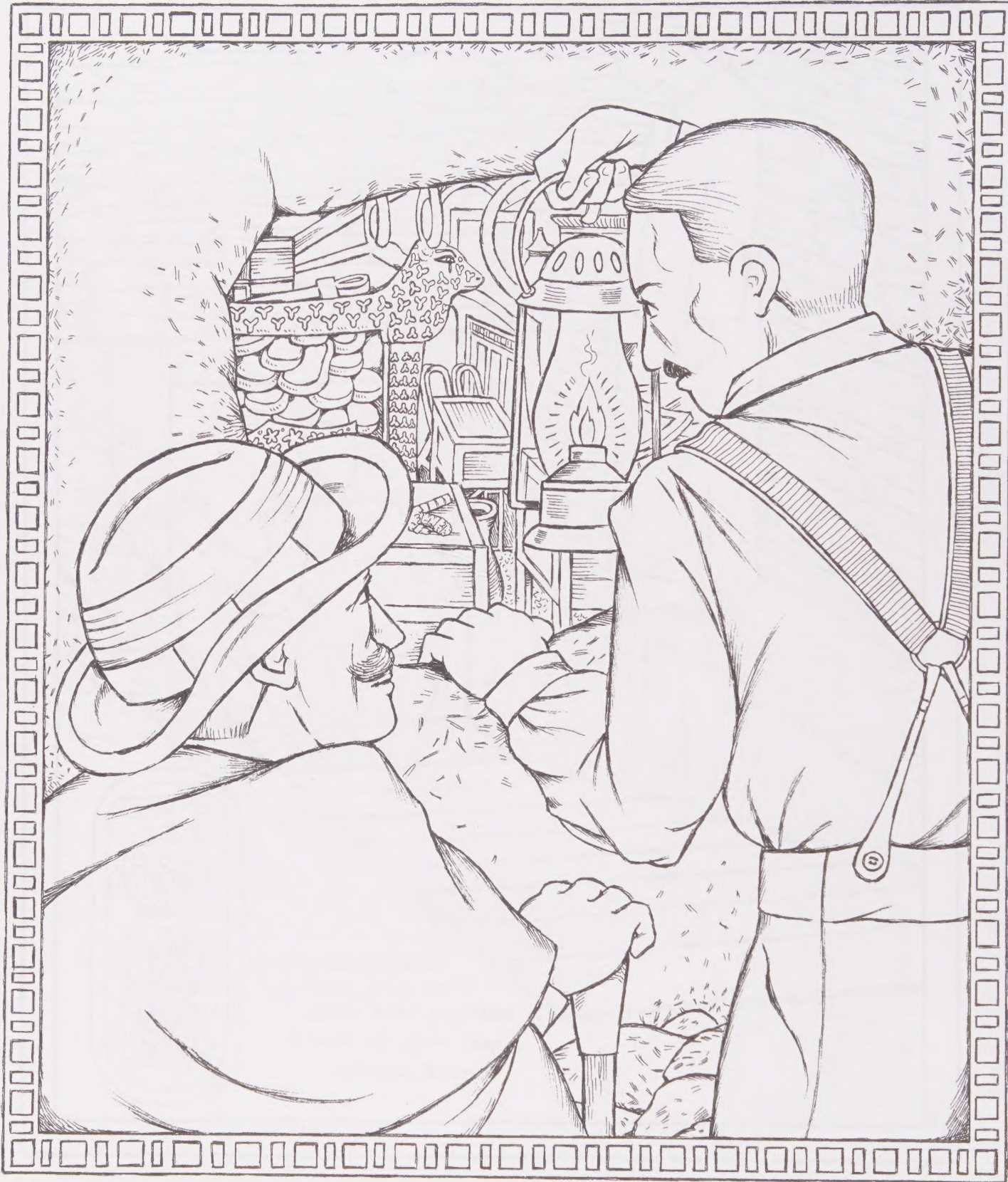
The tomb coffins of Tutankhamen. After King Tut's body had been mummified, a magnificent 22-pound gold mask was placed over his head. His body was then put in an inner coffin of solid gold, nested within two outer coffins of wood, each overlaid with

beaten gold. Then all three coffins were placed in a sarcophagus, or stone coffin. In spite of all the gold within, the tomb of Tutankhamun is the only known example of an Egyptian royal burial to survive the grave robbers.



Howard Carter finds the tomb of Tutankhamun. After years of unsuccessful searching for Tutankhamun's tomb in the Valley of Kings, English archaeologist Howard Carter finally made an extraordinary discovery. On November 4th, 1922, he found a series of sixteen buried steps below the entrance

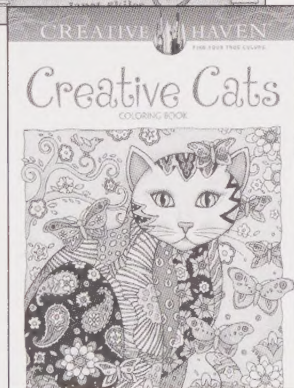
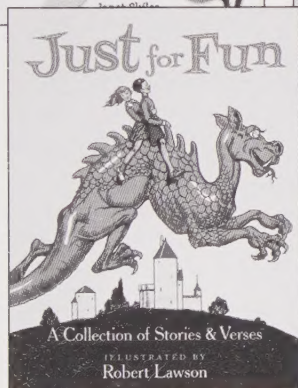
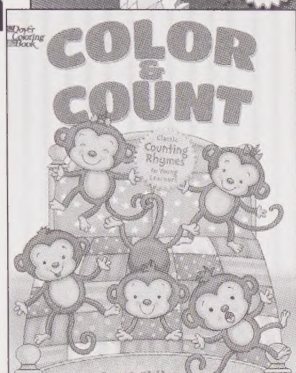
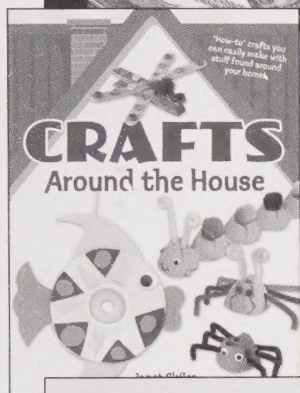
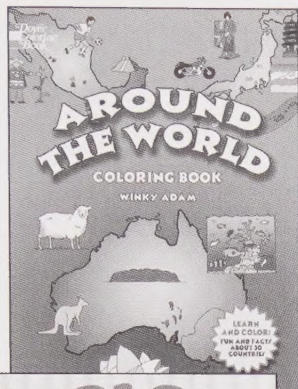
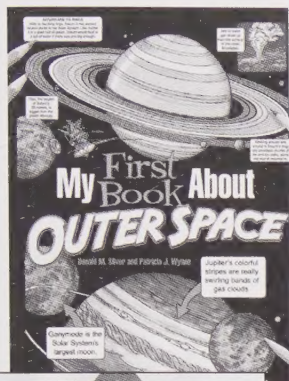
to the tomb of Ramses VI. At the bottom of the stairs was a door stamped with large oval seals that indicated a king was buried there. He immediately had the stairs filled in, and telegraphed Lord Carnarvon, the man who was paying for the expedition, to come at once.



Wonderful things. On November 26th, Carter poked a small hole in the door to the dark tomb chamber and thrust in a light. Behind him, Lord Carnarvon and his daughter waited anxiously as Carter's eyes adjusted to the dim light. Lord

Carnarvon could wait no longer. "Can you see anything?" he asked. "Yes," gasped Carter, "...wonderful things." Howard Carter had found the single most spectacular collection of Egyptian artifacts ever.

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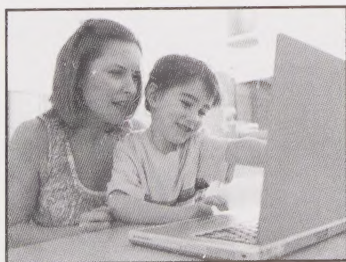
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Tutankhamun was a boy-king who lived in Egypt over 3,000 years ago. The surprise discovery of his unplundered tomb in 1922 made him an instant celebrity and one of ancient Egypt's most famous rulers. Discovered by archaeologist Howard Carter, Tut's burial site contained furniture, jewelry, sculpture, and other rare and beautiful objects, as well as the mummy itself, adorned with a golden death mask.

This carefully researched collection of 30 ready-to-color illustrations depicts many authentic relics from the tomb, as well as images from the life of King Tut. Among these scenes are views of the beautiful Queen Nefertiti, looking in on the royal children; the magnificent temple at Karnak; daily activities at the royal palace; the crowning of Tutankhamun at the age of eight; and his death some ten years later.

An excellent source of Egyptian pictorial design, as well as information about ancient Egypt, this volume will delight colorists and anyone fascinated by the magnificent civilization that flourished along the Nile so many centuries ago.




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